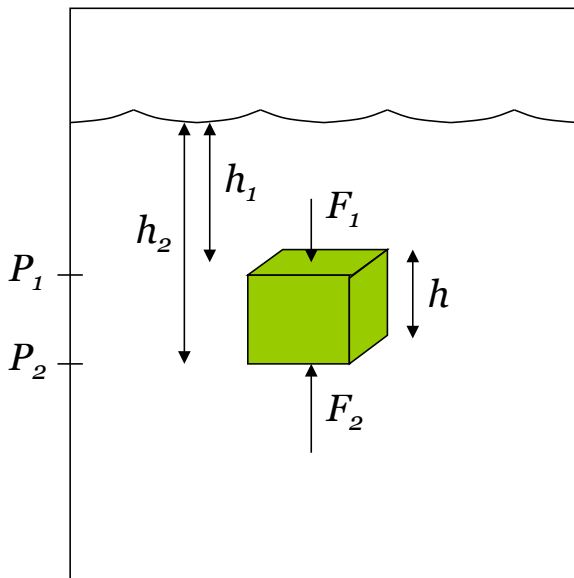


Knight: Chapter 15

Fluids & Elasticity (Buoyancy & Fluid Dynamics)

Buoyancy

Q: Why do things feel lighter underwater (or even float)?



Imagine a block in a fluid...

$$P_2 = P_0 + \rho g h_2$$

$$P_1 = P_0 + \rho g h_1$$

$$P_2 - P_1 = \rho g (h_2 - h_1) = \rho g h$$

$$P_2 A - P_1 A = \rho g h A$$

$$F_2 - F_1 = \rho V g$$

$$F_B = \rho V g$$

Archimedes' principle

The buoyant force is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

$$F_B = \rho_f V_f g$$

Quiz Question 1

Imagine holding two bricks under water. Brick *A* is just beneath the surface of the water, while Brick *B* is at a greater depth.

The force needed to hold Brick *B* in place is

1. larger than
- ② the same as
3. smaller than

the force required to hold Brick *A* in place.

Quiz Question 2/Demo

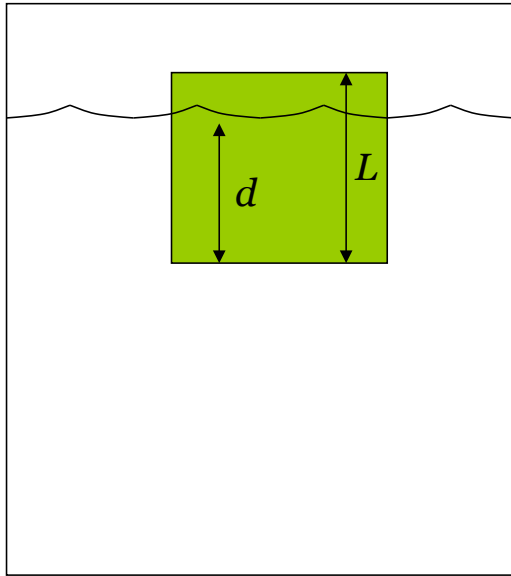
Which scenario displaces more water?

1. the rock
- ② the rock on the float
3. Both displace the same amount of water.

i.e.2: Ice cube

How much of the ice cube's mass is *below* the surface of the water?

(The density of liquid and solid water are, respectively, $\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 1,000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ and $\rho_{\text{ice}} = 917 \text{ kg/m}^3$.)



$$\begin{aligned} F_B &= m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} g \\ &= \rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} V_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} g \\ &= A d \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\text{I}} &= \rho_{\text{I}} V_{\text{I}} \\ &= \rho_{\text{I}} A L \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} F_B - mg &= 0 \\ F_B &= mg \end{aligned}$$

Quiz Question 3

A tin can has a volume of 0.001 m^3 and a mass of 0.1 kg . Approximately how many grams of lead shot can it carry without sinking in water:

$$w = 0.98$$

1. 100
- ② 900
3. 980
4. 1000
5. 1100



$$m_B = m_C + \frac{F}{g}$$

$$m_C + \rho_{H_2O}$$

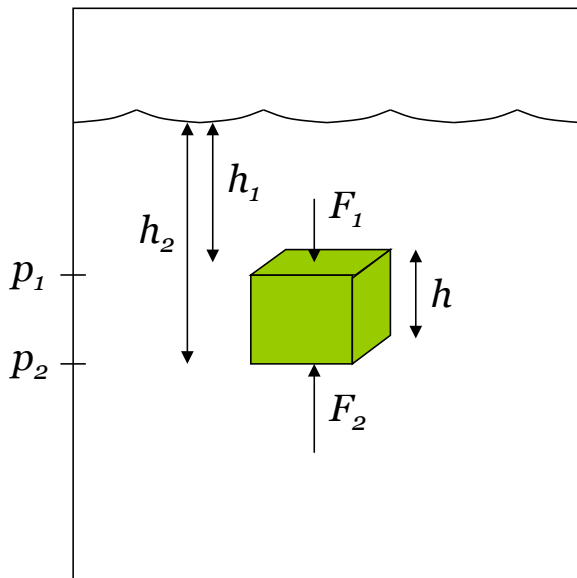
Fluid dynamics

Ideal-fluid model

- ▣ Incompressible ($\rho = \text{constant}$)
- ▣ Nonviscous (water, not syrup)
- ▣ Laminar flow (no turbulence)

Questions...

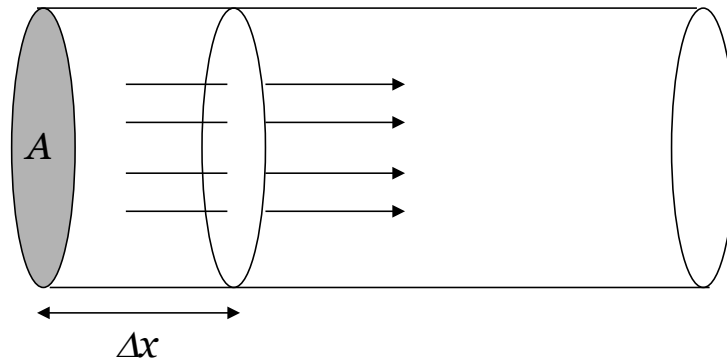
Imagine the block in an *ideal fluid*...



- How does p_1 compare with p_2 ?
- How does ρ_1 compare with ρ_2 ?

Fluids dynamics...

Consider fluid flowing down a cylindrical pipe...



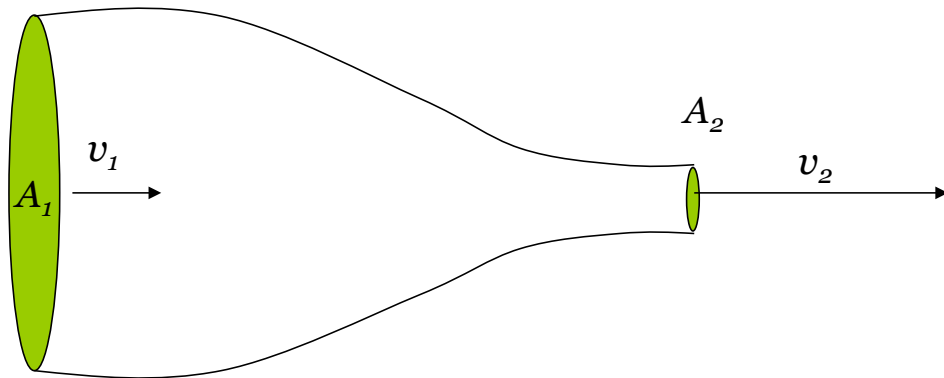
What is the “Flow Rate”?

$$Q = \frac{A \Delta x}{\Delta t} = AV$$

Equation of Continuity

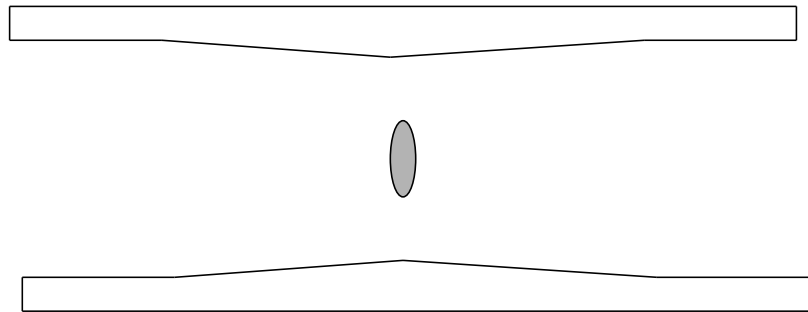
$$(\text{Volume/time})_{\text{in}} = (\text{Volume/time})_{\text{out}}$$

$$v_1 A_1 = v_2 A_2$$



Quiz Question 4

A blood platelet drifts along with the flow of blood through an artery that is partially blocked by a stenosis. As the platelet is moving through the stenotic region, its *speed* (in the stenotic region) is:



- 1. increased
- 2. decreased
- 3. unchanged

Bernoulli's Equation

Conservation of energy yields:

The diagram shows the Bernoulli equation $p + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho gy = \text{constant}$ enclosed in a green rounded rectangle. Three labels in white boxes with arrows point to specific terms: 'velocity' points to v^2 , 'pressure' points to p , and 'elevation' points to y .

$$p + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho gy = \text{constant}$$

velocity

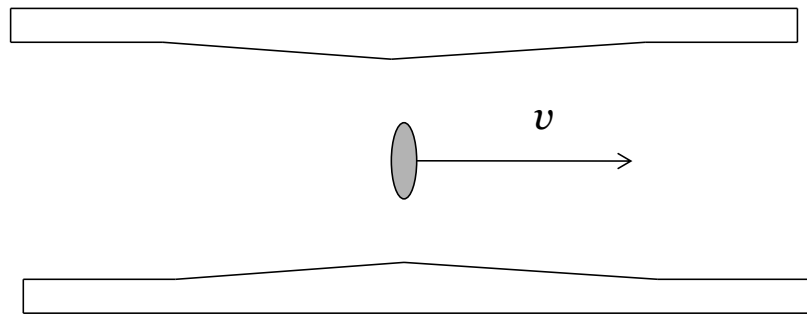
pressure

elevation

Quiz Question 5

A blood platelet drifts along with the flow of blood through an artery that is partially blocked by a stenosis. As the platelet is moving through the stenotic region, the *pressure* (in the stenotic region) is:

1. larger than
2. smaller than
3. the same as

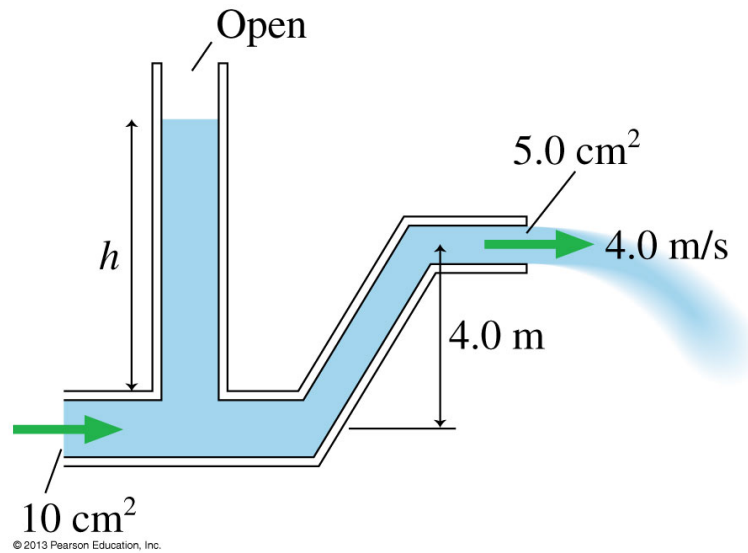


the non-stenotic region.

Prob. 15.60

Water flows from the pipe shown in the figure below with a speed of 4.0 m/s .

- What is the water pressure as it exits into the air?
- What is the height h of the standing column of water?



i.e.1: Weather balloon

A 600-kg weather balloon is designed to lift a 4,000-kg package.

What volume should the balloon have after being inflated with helium in order for the total load to be lifted?

(The density of helium and air are, respectively, $\rho_{\text{He}} = 0.179 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $\rho_{\text{Air}} = 1.28 \text{ kg/m}^3$ at standard temperature and pressure)